

# EFFICIENT FARMING

## VERMIN—AND LIVE STOCK.

Thousands of dollars are lost each year by stock owners neglecting to take the necessary measures to destroy the lice that infest the stock. Millions of these busy little insects make life a misery to the animal and they also make the animals a source of loss to the owner. The keeping of live stock as a medium of support for lice never made any money for the farmer. It is unprofitable. Many people neglect, for reasons best known to themselves, to apply the simple remedies that destroy vermin and prevent losses on live stock operations.

Lice multiply most rapidly in dry, cold weather, and are found in greatest abundance on long-haired, old and poorly cared for stock during March and April. Spring rains tend to reduce the numbers of vermin on animals that are exposed to the weather and the lice become less numerous as the season progresses. A few seem to survive the summer and show their presence in the late autumn or early winter when their progeny have increased to millions and bring torment to the unfortunate animals that support them. Rub and scratch, is the practice, until all the hair is off and the lice either crushed or pushed further along. Bare patches are noticed on side of neck, breast, head and back, wherever the animal has been able to reach—evidence of vigorous attempts at relief from the tiny tormentors. Animals that are tame and not free to rub themselves have a harder lot than those running free.

All animals should be given a good grooming with brush and curry comb to remove scurf, loose hair, and any vermin that may be off guard, then apply the following:

**Treatment for Cattle Lice**—Soft soap 1 quart hard soap 1/4 pound, coal oil 1 pint, water 2 quarts.

Mix the quantities of soap and coal oil together first, then add the 2 quarts of boiling water. This will make an emulsion if thoroughly mixed, to which 1 gallon of warm water must be added before applying to the

animals. An ordinary stable brush is a good instrument with which to apply the emulsion. Care should be taken to saturate the skin over the entire body. Repeat the treatment in ten days; another brood will be up and doing by that time. Sheep dips prepared by reliable manufacturing chemists are available and very useful in destroying cattle lice. There are three species of lice attacking cattle, viz., the long-nosed louse, the short-nosed louse, and the biting louse. Herds that are regularly groomed during the winter suffer but little from lice.

**Treatment for Horse Lice:**  
If the weather is warm enough so that it is safe to wash a horse, the kerosene emulsion given for cattle is very effective. If the weather is cold, the animal can be given a good grooming and then either sodium fluoride or pyrethrum powder well dusted on the skin, and the horse blanketed. Raw linseed oil can be brushed into the hair quite easily and with good effect. A good brush and oil are death to the mites. Any treatment given should be repeated in ten days, since the powers of multiplication are wonderful. There are two kinds of lice infesting the horse, the biting and the sucking.

**Treatment for Pig Lice:**  
Raw linseed oil applied with a brush to all parts of the body is very effective. The formulae for kerosene emulsion can also be used to advantage. An oil rub, always accessible for the use of swine, will do much to keep the vermin down. The practice of having a machine oil can handy at feeding time and giving each pig a squirt along the back once a week is a good one. It will make conditions unhealthy for a pig louse. The pig louse "Haematopinus suis" is a big one, almost as long as its name, and can easily be seen.

Do not let the louse rob you of your season's profits and don't let him annoy your animals. A little soapy or greasy material will stop his breathing for all time. Why not get after him to-day.—L. Stevenson, O.A.C.

## I Sell Eggs Direct.

My first step was to secure a copy of the Montreal City directory. Selecting a list of names from the residential sections, I mailed to each a neatly printed circular stating that I was prepared to ship guaranteed strictly fresh eggs in lots of five dozen each, and solicited a trial order. In a few days trial orders began to arrive.

I selected only first-quality eggs and shipped in small wooden, five-dozen size cases, by express. The express company gave me what they call the produce rate, by which the crates are returned free of charge. Since that first venture the capacity of my egg factory has been increased many times.

I find shipping in wooden cases by express far superior to shipping by parcel post, as the danger of breakage is much less. Rarely do I have a complaint of a single egg being broken; by parcel post this was one of my greatest problems.

Neighbors have offered to sell me their eggs to ship with mine, but so far I ship only my own eggs, which I can guarantee. I received \$310.60 more last year than I would have by marketing my eggs at home.—R. W.

## Brook Trout for Sale

Brook trout fry (small fontinella) spawned from wild trout, guaranteed healthy and vigorous. For April delivery, \$2 per thousand. F.O.B. Shelburne. Orders accepted for less than 5,000. Wholesale Brook Trout Dealers: Morning's Mills, Shelburne, Ontario. Wholesale stations: L. C. A. Brother, proprietor.



**\$15.00 Buys this Griffith Team Outfit**  
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645-6455 60 Waterloo St. Shelburne, Ont.

## Horse Sense

During the spring period while the hair is being shed and a new coat produced, horses are very susceptible to sudden changes of temperature and inclement weather. Many fall victims to inflammation of the throat. The disease arises from injury to the mucous membrane inflicted by foreign substances swallowed in the feed, by chemical irritants in medicines, inhalation of smoke, dust, fungi, heated air, the drinking of ice water, and as a complication of strangles.

The symptoms in the early stage are not very marked and since the horse cannot talk and tell us what the trouble is, the case is usually well on before treatment is started. As the throat becomes very sore it causes the horse to stand with the nose forward and any movement of the head will be very stiff. Attempts at swallowing will result in the food being returned to the manger by way of the nostrils. There is but little external swelling and the act of feeling the throat will cause the horse pain. There is a nasal discharge and a cough which comes in spells. The lymphatic glands of the region will be swollen.

The treatment for simple sore throat consists of providing a clean, comfortable stall with abundant light and fresh air, where the temperature can be maintained at about 50 deg. Blanket the patient and give only soft, laxative foods. Have a water bucket within reach of his mouth. Change the water four or five times each day and put a spoonful of salts or a pinch of salt peter in it each time. Steamed hay and bran mashers are acceptable feeds. Oats with husk or oat chop should not be given. G oatmeal and a little linseed meal or linseed tea are good. If there is fever, Potassium nitrate can be given. Mustard plaster or ammoniacal liniment can be applied to the outside region of the throat. An electrolyte containing belladonna, chlorate of potash and molasses can be made and a small quantity deposited at the base of the tongue every two hours during the very painful stage.—L. Stevenson, O.A.C.

God bless him who pays visits and short visits.—Arabian Proverb.

Ordinary shelled corn is the best supplement to skim-milk for calves.

In a boundless universe is boundless better, boundless worse.

The old age of an eagle is as good as the youth of a sparrow.

Our farmers should not delay making certain of their seed corn supply. Some are being disappointed, and more are likely to be when tests are completed.

These are the signs that indicate poor diet: Low vitality and susceptibility to disease; wrinkles and crows' feet; early signs of age; hair loses its luster, falls out, is uneven and easily broken; digestive system out of order and inefficient.

## Prevention of Losses Among Chicks

By S. W. Kaipke

Recent figures show that there are only about 55 chicks raised out of every 100 hatched, and this is on farms where there exists a better average of poultry conditions. Many poultry raisers try to reduce their loss by "doctoring" sick and weakly chicks. They lose sight of the fact that for the previous 9 or 10 months the stock these chicks were raised from had not the care and attention necessary to produce sturdy chickens, and so care of breeding stock results in chicks hatched with weak constitutions, unable to live under ordinary farm conditions. A strong, vigorous chicken, with good brooding system, clean and proper feeding, should be easily raised to maturity. The greatest loss is owing to lack of vitality, which may be caused by poor parent stock, poor care of eggs before they are set, or poor incubation. On farms, where the fowl are allowed to forage for themselves most of the year, there are many mistakes made in breeding, the fault often being due to both male and female. The males, often late hatched, lack vigor and are small in size. Because such birds give a high percentage of fertility in eggs does by no means warrant the assumption that the chicks hatched will be sturdy. Good hens are almost as important as good males. For best results it is not wise to mate the entire flock, better pick out only the best females and mate them to the best males procurable. Never mate cockerels and pullets. Never use hens which have been sick and out of condition. Bowel trouble and diarrhoea are sometimes caused by infection of the eggs, therefore the necessity of not breeding from any birds thus infected. The best of eggs may be ruined by faulty incubation, not only artificial, but when broody hen is used. If the hen is fitly she should not be used. Nests should be in a place easily accessible, where water and food are conveniently obtained. Incubator chicks are just as strong as hen hatched if they are properly hatched. Too high or too low a temperature, not enough fresh air, and wrong moisture conditions, are the most common faults of weak chicks from artificial incubation. Do away with these causes and you hatch good, vigorous, healthy chicks. Good incubators are usually obtained by

## Dairy

A certain farm woman made a success of raising a few extra good dairy calves every year for the past dozen years or so. A few of her hand-fed heifer calves from grade Holsteins and a pure-bred sire have broken neighborhood records of performance at the fair.

The following is her method of growing little calves into big, high-producing cows:  
When the calf is born she allows it to remain with its mother about two days, giving it a chance to fill up on leasur on that new milk not fit for human consumption, but most excellent food and medicine for the infant. She says that a calf will learn to drink out of hand as easily at three days old as earlier.

After the calf is separated from its mother she feeds it new milk from its own mother three times daily. This new-milk feeding is continued for ten days to two weeks, when gradually some skimmed milk is mixed with the whole. Also at this time, when the calf is about two weeks old, she begins to add a little cooked oatmeal to the milk, which the young calf soon begins to eat readily and on which it thrives wonderfully. When the calf is older a pint or more of the oatmeal mush is mixed with the milk. This mush is the calf's first solid food, and soon after learning to eat the oatmeal mush it will begin to nibble at and hand-feed hay, a big help in boosting a calf into thrift and growth.

This farm woman expert with dairy calves believes that all of the fat milk which is to be fed young calves. She believes, and is scientifically right, that no calf in its later growing period will do better without some actual cow butterfat in its daily ration, until it is old enough to eat a wide variety of solid foods.

Hence, the milk she gives her hand-fed calves is not from the separator, but skimmed milk with a little of the cream.  
"No food is too good in the beginning," she says, "if you expect to develop a large, fine, heavy-producing heifer. The early start in life is what counts. Plenty of milk at each feed, frequent feeding and always some fat in the milk is my method."  
But after the calf is eight or ten weeks old this woman gives it close skimmed milk from the separator, for then the young animal is old enough to eat a variety of other things to satisfy fully all its growing needs.  
"But remember," she advises, "the best dairy heifers are grown only when you furnish them through the first weeks of their growing life with some butterfat in their liquid feed. It's a practice that pays."

## Chapped Hands or Face

Cured by one application of MEDORA CREAM. Leaves skin smooth and velvet. Used exclusively in Toronto General Hospital for ten years. Ask your druggist for 50c bottle and preserve your youthful complexion, or send postpaid on receipt of 50c. J. A. MacDonald, Phm.B., 34 Hogarth Ave., Toronto.

# RED ROSE

For particular people  
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## Beating Out Caterpillars

By Chester Morgan

To judge by the abundance of tent caterpillar egg masses reported since the leaves fell last autumn, this spring will see a serious outbreak of this pest in many parts of the country.  
The egg masses, which are about an inch long, encircle the smaller twigs. They are of a golden brown color and resemble dried frothy glue. Once seen they are easily recognized and found while the trees are bare of leaves. The little worms which were fully developed last fall before cold weather set in are ready to emerge as soon as spring opens. Usually before the buds burst they have begun to spin their webs in crotches of the smaller branches. They do serious but often unnoted damage to the young green parts before their presence is detected or even suspected.

During storms, cold and drizzly weather and during the heat of the day they take shelter in the nests, but in the evening and the early morning they go out to feed. Toward the beginning of June they cease to return to the nests and often travel considerable distances across even bare ground, less in search of food than of places in which to change from their caterpillar form to the adult moth state. In July the moths appear, lay their eggs and die.  
This insect becomes a serious pest about once in ten or fifteen years. The last devastating infestation in the East was in 1915. The reason is that its natural controls, especially parasites, fail for some usually under-

## Poultry

Every spring brooder stoves are discarded because they will not draw properly when the trouble really lies in the location of the house. In some cases the stove seems to draw all right except when the wind is in certain directions. I know of one brooder stove that did not draw properly until the house was moved out away from the other building. I know of two other cases where the stoves did not draw and a draft was effected simply by putting on another length of brooder stovepipe.  
A cap on the brooder stovepipe will guard against the fire being put out by wind or rain. The pitch of the roof on some brooder houses seems to be just so the air sweeping up over the roof forms a wave that falls over backward and goes down the chimney. In other cases the air will strike a building close by and make an air current that puts the fire out. A pro-

longed spring rain often increases the troubles of the brooder-stove operator. This trouble can be alleviated by putting a metal cover on the brooder-stovepipe. This cap is merely a rectangular piece of metal, bent into an arch and fastened to the pipe with rivets to keep it from turning.  
Put the cap on with its axis parallel to the front end of the roof. This keeps air currents from doubling over backwards and putting out the fire and it keeps rain out.

When a man has a farm that is a credit to him, it is easy to get credit.

The sum total of our habits tell closely the type of being we are.

Two slogans for the live stock man: "Feed or get fooled," and "Keep the best; sell the rest."

Price statistics indicate that it takes about as much money to equip a farm to-day as it did to buy the farm twenty years ago.

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